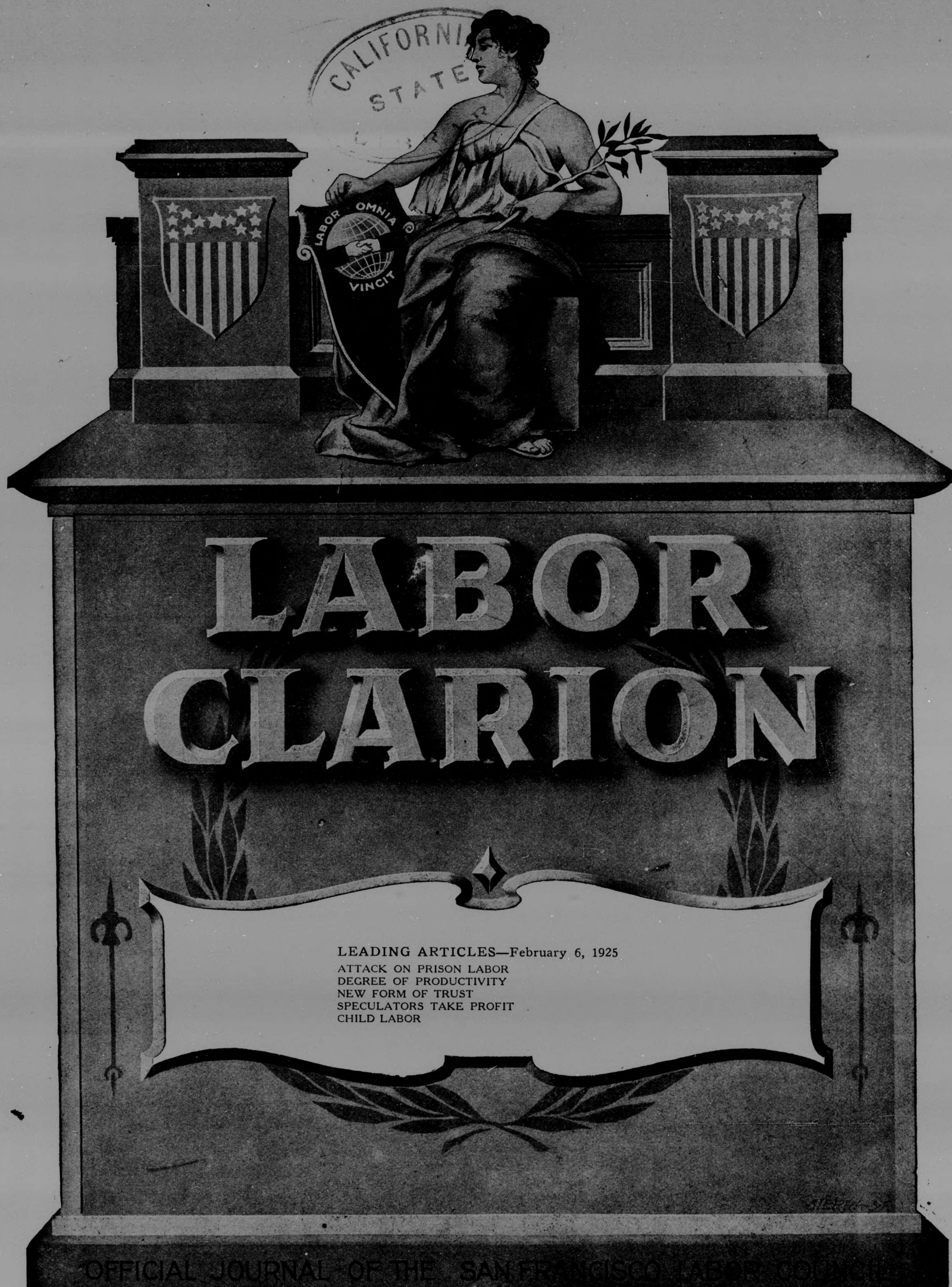


Cal



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pottermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Alhambra Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925

No. 2

:-:

Attack on Prison Labor

:-:

The United Garment Workers of America and the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association will inaugurate a nation-wide campaign against the sale of prison-made men's garments.

This is in accord with repeated declarations by the American Federation of Labor against a social and industrial evil. The joint committee of the manufacturers and unionists is headed by Oscar Berman, manufacturer, and includes Thomas A. Rickert and B. A. Larger, president and secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers; R. J. Noren, secretary of the Garment Manufacturers' Association, and Stanley A. Sweet and Abner E. Larned, manufacturers.

"This campaign will be nation-wide, and will awaken the public to the results of a competition with products made by free labor that is so detrimental to the worker," said President Rickert. "Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, who has been active in this work for some time, will represent us in an executive and organizing capacity in this undertaking."

"Prison labor for private profit is a live question in the labor movement and it can not be shunted over to the politicians to handle," said Mrs. O'Hare. "The sooner organized labor faces the facts in the situation, the sooner we may solve the problem. Certainly nothing can be gained by hiding our heads in the sand."

"Keeping pace with modern progress, the utilization of convict labor has advanced from the old, crude and wasteful methods of a quarter of a century ago to the most modern and efficient mass production. The old, slipshod, inefficient convict labor boss of other days has been replaced with the efficiency expert and the most up-to-date factory methods. Twenty-five years ago convict labor contracting was a chaotic, hit-and-miss, dog-eat-dog scramble between individual politician contractors, while prison factories were badly equipped, wretchedly managed, and they produced only goods of the lowest quality and salable to the least discriminating trade."

"But this condition could not continue in our highly specialized and scientifically organized industrial world. The same social forces that produced the oil trust, the lumber trust, the railroad trust and the banking trust have also created the prison labor trust and made it one of the mighty powers in what Woodrow Wilson called the 'invisible government.'"

"The prison labor trust wields its influence in the 'invisible government,' controls politicians, shapes the policies of political parties, oils the wheels of political machinery and 'sweetens' the editorial policies of many great newspapers. It retains eminent lawyers on its staff, floats its stock issues through reputable brokers, donates liberally to charitable, social service and prison reform organizations. It also maintains publicity and well-paid lobbies. In fact, it does all the things other great trusts do, and in many instances does them much better."

"The exploitation of convict labor has been concentrated in a few industries, and naturally the workers in those trades suffer most, though the evil effects reach out into every industry, including agriculture. The greatest concentration in convict labor is in the garment industry, work

garments, principally, and it is the garment workers who are suffering most from the invasion of prison-made goods in the markets.

"The Reliance Manufacturing Company and its subsidiaries, makers of 'Big Yank' shirts, according to its advertising, made more than 16,000,000 work shirts in 1923, most of them produced in prison factories and by convict labor. Other smaller units of the prison labor trust possibly produced more than this number of shirts and, in addition, millions of pairs of overalls, coveralls, workmen's trousers, children's overalls and play suits and women's houses dresses and underwear."

"The competition of prison-made goods is sapping the life of the garment industry and free factories are closing down in all of the centers of production. Thousands of free garment workers are walking the streets but there is no unemployment in the prison factories. Thousands of convicts are busy making well known and widely advertised brands of prison made goods."

UNDER BOSSES' THUMB.

John D. Rockefeller's company union scheme, installed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, is the subject of a survey, report on which has just been made public by Mary Van Kleeck, Department of Industrial Relations, Russell Sage Foundation. Miss Van Kleeck and Ben M. Selekman made the investigation for the Sage Foundation.

That the best a company union of this kind can do is to remedy "the outstanding grievances of an earlier decade" is made clear in the report.

The scheme "does not develop leadership or stimulate interest among wage earners," says the report.

Hear are points brought out in the report that show the narrow limitations of the "employee representation" or company union scheme:

Employees' representatives "are men who work in the mines and who do not feel free to act in opposition to the company's interest in defense of fellow employees."

In actual practice the employees' representatives "have no share in decisions concerning reported grievances."

The company's attitude toward unions, though said to be more liberal than formerly, is kept to the front by its refusal to permit union meetings in any company-owned building in the camps.

By other "frequent instances of antagonism to unions" the scheme fails to win confidence. The company accepts as its own wage scale the scale of its competitors who deal with the miners' union, though the company does not bind itself to do this, and in 1921 adopted the lower scale of the non-union West Virginia fields instead. This, too, keeps the issue of unionism alive, the report says.

The company union is not permitted to have any voice in discussions about wages—that is regarded by the company, as solely company business.

You are boosting your own labor and that of your fellow workers when you buy union-labeled products.

DEGREE OF PRODUCTIVITY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A fallacious argument of greedy interests working for lower wages in the United States are given a jolt by Spencer Trask & Co., leading stock brokers of New York and Chicago, with headquarters at 25 Broad street, New York.

Advocates of reducing American standards of wages have been recently seeking to spread the impression that the United States is at a disadvantage in world trade because of the low wages paid workers in foreign countries. Comparison of wages paid here and abroad have been published, the assumption being that wages here are higher than they should be and that the wage scale here handicaps the United States. Even the Federal Reserve Bank, a Government agency, has been publishing such figures, creating the impression that the United States can not compete with foreign nations and lending strength to the fear that wages may be reduced.

The fallacious nature of such arguments is exposed by Spencer Trask & Co., in discussing tariff rates in its weekly review of business conditions. Spencer Trask & Co. show that wages are not the most important factor in determining production costs, but that the really important factor is the degree of productivity.

Spencer Trask & Co., who can hardly be accused of being partisans of organized labor, say:

"Whenever tariff reduction is discussed, there is always the question of a consequent decline in our scale of living—there is the fear that wages will suffer drastic reduction. The Federal Reserve Bank published some interesting relative wage figures in their latest Monthly Review which unfortunately gave the impression that such fears might be justified."

"A large American industrial company with plants in this country and abroad reported to the bank average daily wages paid in November, 1924, for precisely the same types of labor engaged in the production of identical commodities. Whereas a laborer received \$5.60 in the United States, he received \$1.55 in Germany, \$1.24 in France, and but 98 cents in Italy."

"Such figures taken alone lead to dangerous and erroneous conclusions. The ultimate general cost of production in each country can only be estimated after most complicated determination, and wages alone are not necessarily the most important factor."

"In a broad sense, the reason why wages are low in Italy, comparatively low in France and Germany and high in the United States is to be found in the varying productiveness of labor in those countries. Wages in this country are high and should remain above those of other countries so long as our output per capita remains above that of other nations."

The railroad Brotherhoods have decided not to be among the mourners to follow the third party's corpse to the grave following the rites to be held at Chicago on February 21. Neither will the American Federation of Labor. This will leave only the Socialists and a few minor factions to attend the convention.

NEW FORM OF TRUST.

The "vertical" trust, that will link up the manufacturer and retailer, was forecasted by Irving S. Paul, a business analyst, before the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. The speaker pointed out that the financial interest in retail establishments is growing and that many of the large concerns are now controlling their supply sources.

He referred to the possibility of such control in the shoe business where over-capacity must eventually force out the smaller producers. About 14½ per cent of the industry does 65 per cent of the business, he said.

Large retail establishments, through their financial resources, can outbid the small retailer, but when the "vertical" trust is in operation the small retailer will find new obstacles. His larger rival will have direct access to the supply, and will not have to buy through commission houses, brokerage offices and manufacturers' agents. These charges will all be saved.

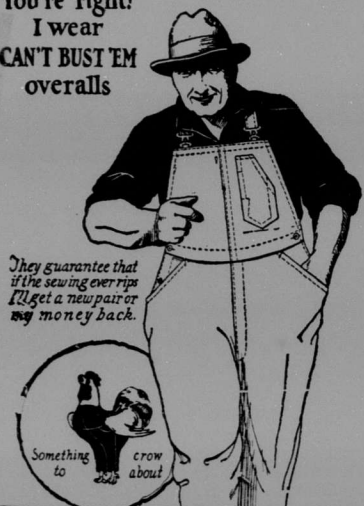
The present tendency of large stores is shown by the formation of the Associated Retailers of America, which consists of a group of the largest department stores in several cities of the East that do an annual business of \$100,000,000. The purpose is to develop greater economies.

OBEY 'EM, IF YOU CAN.

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear light, loose and porous clothes.
3. Seek out-of-door occupations and recreations.
4. Sleep out, if you can.
5. Breathe deeply.
6. Avoid overeating and overweight.
7. Avoid excess of eggs, meat, flesh foods, salt and highly-seasoned foods.
8. Eat some hard, some bulky, some raw foods.
9. Eat slowly.
10. Use sufficient water internally and externally.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly and frequently.
12. Stand, sit and walk erect.
13. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene.—Life Extension Institute.

The union label is an antidote for selfishness, that phase of our character which dwarfs the soul.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



CANT BUST 'EM
OVERALLS

UNION

MADE

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Senate asks President Coolidge to call another conference on limitation of armaments.

Women's conference on cause and cure of war makes organization permanent.

Costa Rica quits League of Nations after paying back dues.

Assemblyman Delbert C. Hall of Albany, N. Y., says Republican party must cater to organized labor by pushing labor legislation.

Oklahoma House of Representatives defeats Child Labor Amendment.

Jew and Gentile church leaders join in statement denouncing Ku Klux Klan.

Supreme Court grants appeal to Charles E. Ruthenberg, convicted of violating Michigan's anti-syndicalist law.

New York City electrical industry plans big office building and museum in honor of Thomas A. Edison.

Electric railways reported as having had good year.

General advance in gasoline prices made by oil companies.

Germany seeking treaty with France guaranteeing both nations against attack.

Twelve thousand striking miners of Pennsylvania Coal Company accept peace terms and return to work.

Humane methods in Canadian prison system, including parole system and pay for prison labor, give good results, says government spokesman.

Railroad shopmen's strike ends February 1, except on Pennsylvania system.

Militia patrol Herrin, Ill., after Klan battle in which four are killed.

Lynn, Mass., carpenters reported to have refused wage increase because of business depression.

"Committee of Fifty," composed of prominent persons, begins new drive against prohibition.

President Coolidge repeats plea that United States join World Court.

Theodore Dreiser, noted author, denounces proposed "clean book" bill in New York as menace to liberty.

Buckingham Palace, Houses of Parliament and other British government buildings left without heat when engineers and stokers strike.

Kansas, Ohio, Texas and North Dakota reject Child Labor Amendment.

English cotton spinners to vote on accepting cut in working hours.

Five nations reach agreement to suppress opium smoking at end of 15 years.

Moderate Communist faction reported as forcing economic concessions from Moscow government.

Fewer child workers in North Carolina, says State Child Welfare Commission.

Peking, China, trolley workers strike over rowdyism which came to climax at New Year's holidays when passengers refused to pay fares.

North Dakota Senate passes bill repealing anti-cigarette law of state.

New York State Superintendent of Public Works charges water and power have been diverted from barge canal for benefit of private interests.

Former Atlanta warden and deputy again indicated in bribe scandal.

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal—boost his union label, card or button.



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY
SCHLUETER'S
FOR SERVICE
Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phone Mission 390 and 391

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES On the
EASIEST TERMS
EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.
1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH
We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES
AND EASY TERMS
FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
CROCKERY SILVERWARE
Newman's is Headquarters for Occidental Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor
2101 2110 Mission St. at 17th
Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

BEGIN AT THE TOP

—to dress well and succeed. Start the new year with a good looking hat—one of the smart new styles from

"Lundstrom"

HAT STORES

1080 Market St. 3242 Mission St.
2640 Mission St. 605 Kearny St.
26 Third St. 1457 Fillmore St.
720 Market St. 226 W. 5th St. (Los Angeles)
Lundstrom Hats are Union-made
Agents for Stetson

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES
\$35.00 Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"
JOHNSON'S
2554-56 MISSION STREET Next to New Mission Theatre
\$35.00

SPECULATORS TAKE PROFIT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Sensational advance of wheat prices to near wartime levels is not helping the farmer to any appreciable extent, as he sold when prices were much lower. The only one to benefit from the present high prices is the wheat speculator.

The farmer is not only missing profits in wheat, but is being victimized by the high prices, which are bringing advances in the price of flour, which he uses more extensively than does the city dweller. The city dweller, however, is about to be victimized in his turn, as it is predicted that bread prices will soon rise. Just as soon as the flour now on hand is used up by bakers, consumers can expect higher bread prices, according to the American Institute of Bakers.

Forced to Sell at Lower Prices.

Reports from the big wheat-producing States indicate that, as Senator La Follette pointed out in the last presidential campaign, high grain prices are not putting the farmer on Easy street. To meet current expenses, the farmer was forced to sell his wheat before any considerable advance in prices had taken place. Now, when prices are at a profitable level, he has no grain to sell and must sit back and watch the speculator take the profit.

Reports from correspondents of International Labor News Service say that a very large percentage of wheat growers in the Middle West grain belt sold before the present high prices were even in sight. It is reported that in some parts of Kansas only 12 per cent of the crop has not been sold and in other wheat-producing States the percentage is much lower.

Some Farmers Hold Wheat.

In certain sections, farmers are getting the advantage of present prices but the number of the fortunate ones is small in comparison with those who are unable to reap the benefit of today's figures. In the Northwest some grain has been held awaiting a price of \$2 or more. In California farmers are reported as selling heavily, as almost half of the crop still remains in their hands.

In the Pacific Northwest most of the farmers received about \$1.50 a bushel for their wheat and less than 5 per cent of the crop still remains to be sold.

Very likely in most sections farmers are benefitting to a certain extent from present prices, as they are selling every available grain of wheat. This will bring into the market 50,000,000 bushels of wheat that last year went into farm use, it is estimated.

Big Profits for Speculators.

But even putting the best possible face on the matter from the farmer's standpoint, the fact remains that this is a speculators' market and it is the speculators who are grabbing the big profits.

In other words, this is a speculators' market, not a farmers' market. Not being organized, the farmer is not in a position to control in a measure the market and must sell when prices are at an unprofitable level.

Bread prices have already begun to reflect the high price of wheat and some of the smaller bakers, who do not buy flour in large quantities, have increased their bread prices. It is not expected that the large bakers will increase prices in the very near future, as they have large stocks of flour on hand, bought at lower prices or have flour contracted for at prices under present levels. When their stocks are exhausted and the flour contracted for is used up, they can be expected to boost prices.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Patriotism and love of country are not manifested by urging our country into acts of aggression and wrong, but are better manifested in desiring that our country always acts honorably, fairly and justly, and to keep, without equivocation and without hesitation, its honorable pledges and promises."—Senator Swanson of Virginia, in an address on Isle of Pines treaty.

"I submit that in this age of democracy people have the right to choose their own government, and the right of people to determine the kind of government under which they live may not be abridged or destroyed."—Senator King of Utah, in discussing American occupation of Haiti.

"There exists today, as strongly as there existed 138 years ago, the necessity for maintaining the independence, each of the other, of the great departments through which the national authority finds concrete expression. There exists today as strongly as there existed then the necessity for keeping governmental functions divided between the Nation and the States, and in general, I think, the sound rule of action may be found in the policy of leaving all powers that can be as well exercised through State agency to be there exerted, and extending the arm of the Federal Government only to those things and themes which the States can not—I do not mean will not; I mean can not—reach."—Representative Garrett of Tennessee, in speaking on amendments to the Constitution.

STUDY IN INCENTIVE.**Chapter I.**

"That's a good idea of yours," said the foreman to the mechanic.

"It seems good to me," said the superintendent to the foreman.

"An excellent suggestion," said the general manager to the superintendent.

"An A-1 proposition," said the president to the general manager.

Chapter II.

"This check is an expression of our appreciation," said the president to the general manager.

"I am increasing your salary," said the general manager to the superintendent.

"Next month I ought to be able to do something for you," said the superintendent to the foreman.

"That was a good idea," said the foreman to the mechanic.—Detroit Labor News.

When the Earl of Bradford was brought before the lord chancellor to be examined on the application for a statute of lunacy against him, the question was asked him from the woolstack:

"How many feet has a sheep?"

"Does your lordship," answered Lord Bradford, "mean a live sheep, or a dead sheep?"

"Is it not the same thing?" said the chancellor.

"No, my lord," returned Lord Bradford. "There is much difference; a live sheep may have four legs, a dead sheep has only two; the two forelegs are shoulders, but there are only two legs of mutton!"—Yorkshire Post.

Phones: Hemlock 1697; Residence Valencia 5602
2804 SIXTEENTH ST., Near Folsom

Imperial Cleaners and Dyers

Ladies' Work a Specialty
WE DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING
Call and Deliver to All Parts of the City
CHARLES TOSI ROBERT TOSI

W. D. Fennimore

J. W. Davis

A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....San Francisco
1221 Broadway.....Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

Where Your \$ Buys More



2415 MISSION—Near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

**SAVE MONEY**

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET**16th to 26th and Army****MISSION ST. MERCHANTS ASSN.****HOME OF
GENEROUS CREDIT****Custom Made Suits**

On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 Mission Street

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Phone: KEARNY 1593

**The FISCHER-GAFFNEY
BODY CO.**STAGE LINE BODIES
COMMERCIAL BODIES

555 BRYANT ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.
Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925

The Community Chest drive for funds for the coming year will start next Tuesday and continue for ten days. Every individual who can spare a little ought to be a contributor to this worthy cause. The Community Chest plan of supporting our charities represents an actual saving of money for the people of this city because only about 5 per cent goes to overhead, whereas under the old scheme of things as high as 60 per cent in some instances was absorbed in collecting.

When a trade unionist demands the union label on the things he purchases he does considerably more for himself and his fellows than does the member of a union who simply pays his dues and ignores the union label when making purchases. In other words the one is a real trade unionist while the other is a make-believe and fraud. The label helps to organize the workers and to keep them organized, and these two objects should be at the top of the list of every person who desires the workers to make progress.

A professor of economics in Harvard University writing in last Sunday's Chronicle, says: "In the seventies of the last century we began to hear gruesome stories about the concentration of wealth in this country, and 'The rich are growing richer and the poor poorer,' became a standardized formula for all the preachers of unrest." He then proceeds to belittle the charge in a mild sort of a way. The truth remains, however, that there were substantial facts to warrant the complaints of the preachers of unrest, and the very fact that there were so many of them and they were in such prominence in our affairs, helped very greatly in bringing about a change in the tendency toward concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. The people became aroused and began looking about for means of remedying the difficulty and kept up their quest until a number of different schemes were adopted all having in view the better distribution of the good things of life. So well did these schemes work that today the great mass of the people are better off than they ever were before and infinitely better situated than they would have been had there been no agitation of the kind the professor so lightly passes over. It pays to be watchful and to persistently call the attention of the mass of the people to the tricks of the selfish and the greedy. Only in some such way can things be kept as they should be and the strong, mentally and physically, be prevented from preying upon their less capable fellows.

CHILD LABOR

While the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution has been temporarily defeated those who favored it should not despair because there is no time limit as to when the required number of states must forward word of ratification to Washington. The advocates of the law should, therefore, continue their efforts in its behalf and induce as many Legislatures as possible to ratify the amendment this year, and then begin work in the states where ratification has been refused and induce them to change their position. The states that have already approved can not change their action, while those that have disapproved may, at any time, send to Washington notice of ratification, and as soon as the necessary three-fourths have taken this action the amendment will become a part of the Constitution without being resubmitted by Congress, even if it were to take ten years. There is no reason for the decent people of the Nation being discouraged, because the negative action taken by the thirteen states which think more of the dollar than they do of the children of America, merely means delay and not defeat. For two years more the greedmongers who are exploiting the children of the Nation may continue to do so to their own great profit and to the hurt of the country as a whole, but if those who favor protection for the children are strong-hearted and will feverishly continue the fight two years should be sufficient to insure ratification.

Last year we had an epidemic of foot and mouth disease among the cattle of California and one state after another threw up barriers against cattle from this State, yet under the Constitution as it now stands California, which has protected its children as much as possible by law, is powerless to protect itself by barring out the products of the greedy states that are preying upon innocent little children and sending these goods, like a contagion, into every state in the Union. Apparently cattle are deserving of more consideration by law than are human beings, for the one can be barred from interstate commerce by any State that desires to do so, while the other cannot. This situation surely presents a peculiar tangle in the law. The shelves of stores throughout the great State of California are filled with textiles coming from states wherein little children from eight years of age up are grinding away their lives in the mills in order that their employers may garner profits out of their stunted bodies and dulled minds, yet there are thirteen contemptible states which have declared that nothing must be done to bring an end to this terrible condition of affairs in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It is unbelievable that the people of this country will long permit this outrage upon humanity to continue, so that it is for those whose hearts and minds are right to keep up the fight until thirty-six states have given their stamp of approval to the amendment that Congress has submitted to them. It is almost certain that in the neighborhood of thirty states will have taken favorable action before the present year comes to a close and it will then remain for the advocates of the amendment to persuade six other states to get in line to give the legal right to Congress to pass legislation that will protect the little children who are to have placed upon their shoulders in a few brief years hence the responsibility of governing and perpetuating this great Nation.

While the flood of falsehood and deceit set in circulation by the greedy interests that profit as a result of child slavery has succeeded for the time being in blocking prohibitive legislation on the part of Congress it is a certainty that in the end the truth will come out and the people of the entire Nation will administer a rebuke to them that will not soon be forgotten. Keep up the good fight. Urge your friends everywhere to bring pressure to bear upon members of Legislatures in the thirteen negligent states, and victory will come shortly.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In Milwaukee the Plankinton and Cudahy packing concerns are doing their utmost to wean the workers from the International Union of Butcher Workmen with such alluring proposals as old age pensions, which look good on the surface, but in actuality amount to but a part of the additional wage they ought to be getting. During the past year the International Union paid \$17,100 to the families of deceased members. During the last month of the year 1924, \$1,750 was paid as first aid to dependents.

Frank Roney, one of the pioneers of the trade union movement in California, is reported having died last week in Los Angeles, at the ripe age of 84 years. His funeral was conducted by Molders' Union No. 374 and attended by many trade unionists of Los Angeles. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, where at the age of twenty he became a member of the Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland and Wales. Owing to his republican leanings, and persecution by the British authorities, he was forced to leave Ireland and emigrated to the United States in 1865. He joined the International Molders' Union No. 190 of Omaha in 1868 and became its secretary, and later, its president. He assisted in organizing machinists, blacksmiths and molders in the middle western states and came to San Francisco in 1874, where he found a virgin field for organization. The principal unions then existing were the printers, shipwrights, ship caulkers and riggers and stevedores. These received generally wages of five dollars a day, which was a good wage for the time. Other trades were satisfied with much lower wages. Roney devoted all his time and energies to the organization of the iron trades, and in 1886 he was instrumental in forming the central body, known as the Federated Trades and Labor Organization of the Pacific Coast, of which he became the first president. That body later on became chartered by the American Federation of Labor under the name of San Francisco Labor Council.

If the working men of this country want to learn something of value they will consult the president of the Steel Trust and his satellites who have grown immensely wealthy at the expense of those who work in the steel mills. Listen to this bit of philosophy: "The labor leaders fool the workingman into believing that strikes benefit him by securing higher wages. But of what benefit is higher wages when as a result of higher wages the price of everything advances? And the price advances faster than the wages. It is bound to because the higher wages become a part of the cost to which the manufacturer and jobber and retailer must all add their profit, so that the selling price to the consumer is advanced at least fifty per cent more than the increase in wages. How does that benefit the workingman. The middle-aged man of today will tell you that he was better off when he was earning less and everything was cheaper. You may keep on pyramiding wages till the end of time and the laboring man in the end will be worse off than at the beginning." The fellow who writes that sort of drivel surely believes that the working man is easily fooled, yet he will have a fine time leading the wage worker to believe that he does not gain anything by raising his wage rate. Every worker knows from practical experience that the union has gained a great deal for him and that he is much better off in every way than he would have been without it. His wages are better, his hours are shorter and his conditions far superior to those of the past, and no middle-aged man of today will tell anybody anything else.

WIT AT RANDOM

Doctor—I suppose, Mrs. Johnson, that you have given the medicine according to directions.

Mrs. Johnson—Well, doctah, I done mah bes'. You said give Sam one o' dese head pills three times a day ontill gone, but I done run out o' pills yistadday an' he hain't gone yit.—Boston Transcript.

"Your daughter talks a great deal, doesn't she?"

"Yes, I think she must have been vaccinated with a phonograph needle."—New York American.

Student—A fortune-teller told me that I had a lot of money coming to me.

Sportsman—I had rather hear a paying teller say that.—The Christian Advocate.

A teacher, trying to impress on her pupils the rightness of kindness to all animals, took them for a walk to bring the lesson home to them. Hearing a scream from little Johnny, she said: "What's the matter, Johnny?" "I've been sitting on a hornet," was the tearful response, "and I'm afraid I've hurt the poor thing."—Boys' Life.

Fred—When Teddie first came out all his worldly goods were tied up in a handkerchief.

Maud—And now they're tied up in his wife's name!—The Sydney Bulletin.

Little Joan (dreamily—Don't you wish you were a bird, Jimmy, and could fly away up in the sky?

Jimmy (scornfully—No. I'd rather be an elephant and squirt water through my nose.

Lulu—How come yuh is always lookin' fer a job an' neber findin' one?

Mose—Dat's skill, woman. Skill!—Life.

Mrs. A (on street)—Who is that you just bowed to?

Mrs. B—Oh she's our next-door neighbor.

Mrs. A—But she didn't return your bow.

Mrs. B—No! She never returns anything.—Philadelphia Record.

Wilfred Mattock, royal hose, whose home is perched on the hillside adjacent to the Twin Peaks boulevard, passed this to the hotel reporter. One night recently he was called to his home telephone.

"Is this Mattock, the construction superintendent?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is the street lighting department of the Board of Public Works. We have been receiving complaints from your district lately. Take a look, will you, to see if the light is on all right at Clarendon avenue and Twin Peaks boulevard."

"Sure," says Mattock and obligingly makes an expedition to the street corner. "It's alight," he reported on his return.

"Thanks. Do you mind blowing it out before you go to bed."

Mattock's explosive comment was cut short by a click in the phone as the owner of the mysterious voice hung up the receiver.

A few nights later, after a mild celebration at the home of a friend, Mattock decided to pull the wheeze on his own account. He called his across-the-street neighbor, went through the lengthy business of identification, then popped the question:

"Is the lamp lit at Clarendon avenue and Twin Peaks boulevard?"

"Yes," replied the intended victim, and I know someone else around here who's lit too!—San Francisco Chronicle.

MISCELLANEOUS

BY THE WAY.

Henry Ford, who gets a great deal of publicity as a man of good works, has bought 10,000 tons of rails in Belgium. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York, is negotiating for 5000 tons, and it is said it will save \$13 a ton if it can get the terms Ford got. So Ford must have saved that amount per ton. Henry Ford sells his flivvers to American workmen, who are able to buy flivvers because they earn fair wages. But they could not earn fair wages if all American industry did what Ford did when he went to Belgium for his steel rails. Seeking out the lowest paid workers is short-sighted policy, and Henry Ford ought to know this.

* * *

That fair play for convicts is justified not only from the humane standpoint, but from the standpoint of results is demonstrated by Canada's experience with modern prison methods. E. J. McMurray, Solicitor-General for Canada, recently told the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa that more far-sighted and humane methods in the Canadian prison system are having their results. McMurray referred in particular to the parole system, adopted in 1899. Of the 16,885 prisoners paroled since then, more than 14,800 had "made good," he said. The speaker pointed out that modern methods of punishment are two-fold: to deter others from crime and to reform those who have erred. Prisoners serve half their time before subject to parole, and the whole system is based on merit and the conduct of the men, he said. The address of Mr. McMurray indicated unmistakably that Canada is finding that it pays to treat human beings justly and fairly. Certain states in the United States having archaic and barbarous prison systems might study the experience of Canada with profit.

* * *

Confiding persons who have hoped that the Pennsylvania Railroad might modify its policy toward labor are due for a shock when they read details of the company's plan for holding an election of "employee representatives" in February. A pronunciamiento on the subject of the election shows that the Pennsylvania has no intention of changing its policy of fostering "company unions" and that it will stoop to any method to prevent the workers from electing men of their own choosing. The February election is for telegraphers, and the election was ordered despite the recent vote taken by direction of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in which the telegraphers employed on the Pennsylvania voted 4 to 1 in favor of representation by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, a national organization. The Pennsylvania has made it clear that it will not permit the men a fair choice by inserting in the notice sent to the telegraphers a provision that any one accepting the nomination must be an "employee representative" and not a representative of the union. In the election last year the "employee representatives" appeared before the Railroad Labor Board and declared they were representatives of the national union. It is reported that this clause was inserted in the nomination blank this year to prevent a repetition of this case. The Pennsylvania has served notice that it has not experienced a change of heart. It is determined to rule its employees as the feudal lord ruled his subjects, and it will brook no interference with its policy. It does not know that the day of autocracy is past, but it is due for a rude awakening one of these days. Its rule will go as did the rule of the feudal baron, and labor, in the end, will have the last laugh.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Word was received in this city this week that the arbitration proceedings in Fresno had finally been concluded and the arbitrator had handed down his award. The Fresno commercial printers had asked that their wages be raised to a figure comparable with those in other cities in Northern California. The employers answered by saying that, owing to general local conditions in the Fresno district, it was impossible to grant an increase. After considerable negotiation, it was finally decided to submit the case to arbitration. Judge Aynesworth, a Fresno attorney, was decided upon as the fifth man, and he has just handed down his decision, in which he granted the union a \$2 per week increase in the commercial branch, and stated that from the case presented by the union, the figures showed they were entitled to all they had asked for, but owing to purely local conditions he could not see his way clear to grant the full \$5 asked by the union. This makes the Fresno commercial scale \$48 and \$51.

Charles J. Mills, reported in these columns last week as being a patient in the Arroya Sanitarium near Livermore, writes stating that that was an error. He states that he has an application pending, but owing to the crowded condition of the hospital it was impossible for him to enter. He is contemplating making application to the Home at Colorado Springs.

C. M. Baker, wife and baby, spent last week in Los Angeles, where they were called by the serious illness of Mrs. Baker's sister. While in the southland, Mr. Baker visited several of the nearby cities and states that printing conditions are anything but good. Reports from all sections of the United States are to the same effect, and the slack condition on the Pacific Coast is but a reflection of the whole country.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Louis believes in advertising and consequently carries a two-column, three-inch ad daily in St. Louis papers, calling attention to the use of the union label on printed matter. That is good business and could be followed with profit by other councils.

Joseph Aude, Von Hoffman Press chapel, St. Louis, who spent several weeks in this city during the past fall, visiting old friends and acquaintances, has returned to his duties and this week sent his friend, Eugene Staley, a beautiful booklet, describing with story and picture, "Mihaska." "Mihaska" is a resort some 80 miles from St. Louis, owned and operated for the exclusive use of the employees of the Von Hoffman Press as a summer resort. Several years ago the Von Hoffman Press purchased some 250 acres of land and proceeded to make it a paradise for camper, hunter, fisher and general vacationer. A bus is operated weekly from St. Louis to the resort, which is absolutely free to the employees. It is impossible for the writer to give all the details of the playground, but suffice it to say, that if it is one-half as alluring as the pictures contained in the booklet, it surely is "some place." And the booklet itself is a gem of the printer's art, defying description in a limited space such as we have here. Success to Von Hoffman.

Sunday, February 15, will be the regular meeting day of San Francisco Typographical Union, and we wish to call the attention of the membership that this, as well as all other meetings of the union, are important to the whole body and should be attended by every member of the organization. Many things of interest come up monthly, and as it is your organization, you should make an effort to be present to direct its affairs. Likewise, it has been several weeks since attention was called to the fact that the label committee is anxious to have you turn into headquarters all printed matter that does not bear the union label, that they

may send it back to the purchaser with a request that the label appear on future printing as an indication that it is a product of men and women fairly treated, with fair conditions of employment and good sanitary conditions. May the label committee not have your whole-hearted support in this work?

Since the recent publication of the fact that it will be absolutely necessary for apprentices to complete the I. T. U. course of lessons before becoming journeymen, Secretary Michelson reports that a great number of the boys are making arrangements to take the course. There are still quite a number who have not heeded the warning, and if upon completion of their apprenticeship they find they are unable to become journeyman members, they will have no one to blame but themselves. Beside that fact, arrangements will soon be made to cancel the apprenticeship of any boy who does not comply with the regulations.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Sympathy of the chapel goes out to George Trent, mechanical superintendent, on the death of his wife, which sad event occurred the latter part of last week. Her equable temperament, gracious manner and charming personality attained and retained the love and respect of all brought within the circle of her acquaintance. Chairman Johnston was in charge of chapel arrangements for the sending of a floral tribute.

Report on the condition of E. J. Braun credits his physicians with having the plural pneumonia fairly well in hand, although it is probable he will not be able to work for some time.

All of last week was lost by Roy Carpenter from a throat affliction. His sickness put the skids under Larry Zoph's plan to take a fortnight off for rest and to do some needed work on his residence.

A notice on the bulletin board signed by Skipper Heller conveyed the information that henceforth daily matter would be set seven point solid instead of seven on eight. A decrease of reading matter space, due to enlargement of advertising matter, explains the change. Space buyers the last month or more have shown an increasing tendency to reach their clientele via Bulletin columns. It's encouraging to note business is assuming almost plethoric proportions in the ad alley.

Cross-word puzzles are a species of mental gymnastics to which Bill Moore only occasionally succumbs. But his interest was intrigued when the Chronicle plaintively demanded to know how old is Ann, and to relieve that great daily's quandary Bill wasted three hours with pencil and paper. The result, he says, indicates Ann is a 19-year-old citizeness.

Fully a sennight Ed Robie tried to cross the shivering ice without any luck, as the bloodhounds finally caught and dragged him back to slavery in the ad alley.

Extra! Dean Trickett was seen once last week without his pipe. Whether this cataclysmic occurrence preceded or succeeded his loss matters only this much, that dropping and not finding \$20 is apt to ruffle the serenity essential to enjoyment of a pipe.

Another unwilling adherent to charity was Charlie White, that young gentleman proving benefactor to some unknown to the extent of \$10. The role of giving till it hurts, as Wilson used to say, will not receive an encore if Charlie is consulted.

Paul Bauer ground the valves of his old boiler and, under oath, bears witness that if it doesn't

show some speed now he'll swap for a caterpillar tractor or sight unseen with daigneault.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

A copy of the artwork by John Henry Nash, "Benjamin Franklin, An American Printer," which appeared in the Inland Printer, was presented to the chapel by the Zellerbach Paper Company the past week. Day Foreman David Hughes was so impressed by the masterpiece that he was instrumental in having the management of the Chronicle frame the picture and placed over the bulletin board as a guide and inspiration for the present-day printer.

Chairman Walter L. Mackey spent a second "honeymoon" the past week. With Mrs. Mackey, he made a trip to Sacramento by boat, expecting to return by the same route, but found the train more convenient. Mackey offered the excuse that his wife, who had never rode on a boat before, did not enjoy that method of travel, but as he was absent from duty one day longer than he had planned, the skeptics are of a different opinion.

Al Adams returned to work the middle of the week, having fully recovered from a major operation performed about six weeks ago.

Willis L. Hall's tendencies as mentioned in last

NUCOA

The Wholesome Spread for Bread

HICKMAN PRODUCE CO.

910 Harrison Street

Phone Douglas 8355

HOME FURNISHINGS

PAY AS YOU EARN

The **A. COHEN** FURNITURE COMPANY

2045 Mission St. Bet. 16th and 17th

EVERYTHING

FOR THE HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

UNION MADE

"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of all size of this well-known and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

week's items, seem to be borne out still further by his being elected treasurer for the fourth consecutive time of the Waverly Club of All Saints Church in Palo Alto.

R. H. "Don" Boone is once more enjoying the pleasures of the "open road" in his Lizzie, which Don claims is as good as new. It seems that Don got his feet tangled up in the foot peddles and stepped on the wrong one when he was first learning the intricate workings of his "Little Lincoln," and not even the neighbor's garage wall succeeded in stopping him in his backward plunge once he got started. However, no one was injured, outside of Lizzie and Don's purse.

POOR EYESIGHT CAUSES ACCIDENTS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Automobile accidents and their frightful toll of life and limb are increasing steadily at the rate of 2000 a year.

A careful investigation of the motor vehicle laws of the various states reveals "unwarranted neglect," according to the Eyesight Conservation Council, which in a report just issued from its national headquarters in New York associates poor eyesight with automobile accidents.

Unquestionably, good eyesight is a prime requi-

site for all who drive motor cars, and those with poor vision are a menace, asserts the report, continuing:

"A survey of the motor vehicle laws of the various states shows that only four states—Delaware, Minnesota, Oregon and Pennsylvania—make statutory reference to the eyesight of operators. The provisions of these state laws are merely more or less vague statements that the eyesight of applicants must not be impaired or defective.

"State officials report that the eyesight of applicants is tested in five additional states, viz., Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island. Further investigation of the interpretation and enforcement of the laws and the methods used shows that the work generally is done too hurriedly and carelessly to be effective. Since the existence of even inefficient regulations applies to only nine states, the conclusion is reached that proper attention is not given to the eyesight of practically the entire motor-driving population of the United States."

Be sure your sin will find you out if you do not give preference to the union label, shop card and working button.



Our SERVICE MANUAL will help you

**The Pacific Gas and Electric Company
has been called "The Mightiest Ser-
vant in California."**

In order that it may be your servant—that you may have instantly available at all times, service that can be *depended* upon, more than 10,500 loyal, carefully trained men and women are ever ready for not only the routine tasks of the day's work, but for every emergency that threatens continuous service.

The Service Manual

The purpose of this booklet is to present suggestions, to show you how you may best take advantage of our service.

Ask for a copy of this booklet at our local office.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.G. and E.

"PACIFIC SERVICE"

4-225

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office
Market at Mason

Branch
Mission at 23rd

JULIUS S. GODEAU
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGER MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES



We've made
CLOWN
CIGARETTES
so good that
in 3 years they've
become the smoke
of millions.
UNION
MADE *W. H. Hinton* PRESIDENT

**SAN FRANCISCO
LAUNDRY**
A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793

TWO KINDS OF INSTALLMENT

You buy furniture on the installment plan. Buy a good savings balance that way. You can choose your own payments.

HUMBOLDT BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Meeting Held on January 30, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President George Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, A. Kenny, vice J. Munster. Letter Carriers, John C. Daley, John Foppiano, James J. Burke, P. S. Finney, John J. Shea, Wm. A. Dunbar. Egg Inspectors, J. L. Suez, W. A. Morrow. Teamsters, No. 85, Thos. Keogh, vice Michael Casey. Laundry Workers No. 26, A. J. Browne, Harry Trebel, Ed. Flatley. Boiler Makers, Chas. Connors, Jas. Duggan, Jerry Hannigan, M. J. McGuire, Thos. Sheehan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mrs. J. W. Spencer and son, thanking the Council for its kind expressions of sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bill Posters No. 44, complaint against the Foster-Kleiser Company for employing crews to tear down and remove locations known as daubs.

Referred to Label Section, Labor Clarion and Promotional League—From the District Council of Garment Workers, Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to the unfair Famous Specialty Company of said city.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, stating the Cap Makers' International has been reinstated, and their new title will be "Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union."

Request Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to a bill known as S. 863, prohibiting the use by the American railroads of any express or baggage cars not constructed of steel or other equally indestructible material regardless of motive power used, and requesting the Council to urge upon its representatives in Congress to support said bill.

Referred to Industrial Accident Commission—From Coroner Thomas Leland, inclosing copy of report and recommendation in the case of Frederick Jory, deceased, which is self-explanatory.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the United Laborers and the Ideal Laundry, the matter was discussed at length, and your committee instructed the secretary to co-operate with the laborers in inducing the management to comply with the request of the Laborers' Union. In the matter of controversy between the United Garment Workers' Union 131 and Waiters' Union 30, relative to contract for uniform waiters' coats, the Waiters' Union submitted a copy of resolutions which had been adopted by their organization to the effect that in the future it will do everything in its

power to procure a uniform coat for its members with a label recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and will consult with the United Garment Workers Union and the Journeymen Tailors Union previous to making any contract for coats. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Federal Employees—Reported on prospective legislation concerning said union. Alaska Fishermen—Reported that the agreement with Alaska packers was satisfactory and will continue two years more. Letter Carriers—Reported that the Senate passed bill providing for increase in pay for postal employees; bill now goes to the House; urged co-operation to help in passing the bill in House. Auto Mechanics—Making good progress in unionizing bakery, laundry and milk wagon maintenance shops; pledged support to the Promotional League. Bill Posters—Reported on their controversy with the Foster-Kleiser Company. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for their label when purchasing shirts, overalls and ready-made clothing; also on uniforms.

Label Section—Reported that the billboard has been repainted advertising a large number of union labels; urged upon delegates and members of unions to familiarize themselves with the different labels so that they can properly demand the union label when making purchases.

The chair introduced Mr. Walter Mathewson, labor commissioner, who addressed the delegates on the work of the office he occupies.

Report of Election of Officers—The following officers having received the highest number of votes were declared elected for the ensuing term: President, Wm. P. Stanton; vice-president, R. H. Baker; trustees, Chas. Childs, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield.

Executive Committee—J. J. Blanchard, James Coulsting, John Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George Hollis, George Knell, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Mollada, Jos. Moreno, Anthony Noriega, P. O'Brien, James Wilson.

Moved that the secretary cast vote for the following uncontested offices; carried:

Secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, James J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Organizing Committee—M. S. Maxwell, Marguerite Finkenbinder, F. J. Dumond, A. Vureck, George Riley, E. J. DuFon, J. P. Thompson, Ed. Anderson, Thos. Cook.

Law and Legislative Committee—Henry Boyen, R. H. Baker, E. G. Buehrer, Robert Donohue, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theodore Johnson.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, George S. Hollis, M. E. Decker, James J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

Receipts—\$303.59. **Expenses**—\$145.09.

Council adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

FELLOW UNIONISTS
Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY
BENDER'S SHOES
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
2412 Mission Street
Martha Washington Shoes
Near Twentieth
Buster Brown Shoes

Fred Hartsock
PHOTOGRAPHS

41 Grant Ave., San Francisco
Oakland Los Angeles
Studios in all principal cities in California

Winter Garden
SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS
Family Dance Pavilion
SELECT SOCIAL
DANCE
EVERY NIGHT
LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

WALTER N.
BRUNT
PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS
Specialty Printing
Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards
Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand
111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

ADOPT SOCIAL PLAN.

The Union of Hebrew Congregations, at their convention in St. Louis, approved a social justice declaration which includes freedom of speech, recognition of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, abolition of child labor, a work day that will not exceed eight hours, and a "more equitable distribution of the profits of industry."

These church men also favored:

Mediation, conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes.

A compulsory one-day-of-rest-in-seven for all workers.

Regulation of industrial conditions to give all workers a safe and sanitary working environment, with particular reference to the special needs of women.

Adequate compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Legislative provision for universal workmen's health insurance and careful study of social insurance methods for meeting the contingencies of unemployment and old age.

Proper housing for working people, secured through government regulation when necessary.

An adequate permanent national system of public employment bureaus to make possible the proper distribution of the labor forces of America.

A special committee was appointed to work for the program.

HELL-BOUND AND SPELL-BOUND.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.
(By International Labor News Service.)

Daugherty, the ex-Attorney Injunction General, was enjoined from "telling the truth" by a judge in a New York court this week. He was called as a witness in the Means-Felder trial of a crooked corporation which was selling stock in glass caskets.

We have heard of people living in glass houses, but now they bury political has-beens in glass caskets and do not allow them to throw stones.

Daugherty said he wanted to tell the "true story" about the "situation" in Washington during the events leading up to the trial of the defendants. The situation was so rotten that the judge evidently did not want it aired.

When asked if Felder was honest, Daugherty said that he thought he was, but added that he did not know whether anybody was honest or not. We never saw the former Attorney General associating with any of the labor leaders, farm leaders or friends of the people in Washington and so far as his acquaintances in Washington are concerned we feel like taking him at his word for once. It is too bad a judge prevents Harry from making the truth a public record.

Daugherty said that the state of affairs in the national capital was such that there were men in Washington who were "hell-bound and spell-bound."

Again we agree with him. If he ever gets to telling the truth, we'll be on his side.

The trouble was, however, that the crooked politicians were hell-bound and the people were spell-bound. Propaganda did it.

GIVEN \$5000 IN HUSBAND'S DEATH.

The State Industrial Accident Commission Tuesday awarded the maximum fatality compensation of \$5000 to Mrs. Lucie L. Treloar of Carpinteria against E. L. Doheny and the Petroleum Securities Company of Beverly Hills for the death of her husband, Forrest A. Treloar. While working as a ranch superintendent for the oil firm at Santa Ynez, on October 22 of last year Treloar received fatal injuries from an explosion resulting from the accidental lighting of a stove with gasoline. Four children also share in the award.

Do you believe in collective bargaining? Then demand the union label.

NATIONAL GOMPERS MEMORIAL.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A special committee to have charge of a national labor memorial to Samuel Gompers has just been appointed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, carrying out the instructions of the executive council.

The committee consists of: Frank Morrison, Matthew Woll, Daniel J. Tobin, Frank Duffy and James Wilson, all members of the American Federation of Labor executive council. All have accepted membership.

In a letter to international union officials, notifying them of the appointment of the committee, President Green says:

"A number of sporadic, unauthorized and self-styled memorial committees already are at work collecting money under the pretense that funds so raised are to be used for a memorial.

"The committee which I have appointed is the only authorized committee and no others should be recognized in any way. It will save our movement much embarrassment if you will assist in conveying to your membership the fact that this committee has been appointed by authority of the executive council and that it is the only committee authorized to represent organized labor in this labor of love and esteem. Our movement cannot tolerate the activities of unauthorized persons or so-called committees in connection with this work."

It is the purpose to concentrate all thought and effort on one great national memorial, rather than on a multiplicity of smaller and purely local memorials. The committee holds its first meeting during the sessions of the American Federation of Labor executive council at Miami, Fla., beginning February 3.

There has been no intimation thus far as to what form the memorial might take.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

BUTTE CITY GRILL

2929 SIXTEENTH STREET

Opposite Labor Temple

UNION HELP

HOME COOKING—STEAKS, CHOPS AND SHORT ORDERS. GOOD COFFEE

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco



7 BUILDINGS—22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento

Fresno

Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE
**UNION
LABEL**
On every one of these items

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

(LATELY THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

IMPORTANT SALE

Men's Standard Shoes

We have taken all our higher priced Sale Shoes and concentrated them in one great group

at **\$4.00**
Sale Price

Both High-Lace and Oxfords in standard makes of nation-wide reputation for style and quality—TAN and Black—ALL sizes.

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: F. J. Vasques of the teamsters, John J. Crowley of the postoffice clerks, Claude Kellett of the painters, George A. Scaddan of the teamsters, Francis Spiller of the musicians, Felix Eberle of the millmen, Edward E. Emmerson of the asbestos workers, August Linkogel of the bakers.

At the election held by the Labor Council last Friday night, William P. Stanton was elected president over William H. Urmy, and Roe H. Baker defeated Anthony Noriega for vice-president. As trustees, the successful candidates were Charles Child, William A. Granfield and James Hopkins. The newly elected officers will be installed at the meeting tonight and will serve for one year.

Labor Commissioner Walter Matthewson addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council and gave some very interesting facts to the delegates concerning the work of his office. He also called attention to amendments to certain laws that are needed in order to make his work more effective. Amendments are now before the Legislature, and he hopes to have favorable action taken upon them. He said the so-called trade schools being conducted in large numbers in different parts of the State, and particularly in Los Angeles in connection with the moving picture industry, cause more trouble than any other

agency at the present time and that they take hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the unsophisticated annually. His talk was well received and applauded.

A new fight over the women's minimum wage law broke out last week. Senator T. C. West, ousted attorney for Helen Gainer, who was duped into bringing suit against the law, attacked authorities charged with its enforcement and intimated he intended to fight "to the last ditch" to smash it.

The Retail Delivery Drivers' Union has named the following delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council: W. R. Otto, C. Renaud, T. Goodban.

The first meeting of the present season of the Alaska Fishermen's Union will be held Friday, according to Ed Anderson, secretary. The present agreement between the workers and employers has two years to run.

M. A. Kenney has been named delegate to the Labor Council from Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, to replace James Munster. The Egg Inspectors' Union has named John L. Suez and W. E. Morrow as delegates to the Council. Letter Carriers' Union No. 214 has named the following delegates to the Council: John C. Daly, John Foppiano, James J. Burke, Porter S. Finney, John J. Shea, William A. Dunbar.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

MRS. DORRIS THROWS BOMB.

Realizing that the people pay the extravagant salaries of the heads of the public utilities and that the padded payrolls of these corporations mean a poor chance to reduce rates, Mrs. Dorris, assemblywoman from the Bakersfield district, has introduced a measure to limit the salaries paid to the sum received by the governor of this State.

The corporations are seeking to compel the publicly-owned utilities to pay taxes. This will give the well-paid lobbyists something to think about. It puts them on the defensive and incidentally may bring to light the way the money is spent.

STAGE FOLK UNITE.

Inroads by the radio is alarming the theatrical world and for the first time in history representatives of all interests in this calling attended a meeting in New York to consider the question. These included actors, managers, dramatists, composers, publishers, scenic artists, musicians and stage employees. John Emerson, president of the Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, presided. One of the speakers declared that "in 34 states the spoken drama has virtually ceased to exist."

The meeting approved a resolution that the council of the Actors' Equity Association "confer with the units present to form a committee truly representative of the theatre, the duty of which shall be to formulate plans for the betterment of the institution to which we all belong."

DOLLAR STILL LIMPS BADLY.

(By International Labor News Service).

The bureau of statistics of the International Typographical Union has just completed an exhaustive survey on living costs, according to announcement from international headquarters. The figures show practically the same result as that reached by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, whose department recently completed a survey.

The dollar of today is worth 58 cents, taking the 1913 dollar as a basis of comparison, said Thomas K. Lewis, director of the union's bureau. Secretary Hoover found the cost of living about 72 per cent above the pre-war level, which Lewis said, would make the dollar worth about 58 cents.

"The value of the dollar is a popular theme for statisticians," said Lewis, "but opinions vary widely. This is due to different bases of computation. Recently an authority gave a 67-cent value, but undoubtedly that was based on broader financial transactions than those affecting the ordinary citizen. We feel that our survey must be about accurate, since the result agrees with Secretary Hoover's conclusions."

The survey covers various cities and regions of the country.

"My goodness!" remarked the old gentleman as he stopped the young lad with the fine catch of trout. "You've had a very successful day, young man. Where did you catch all these fish?"

"Just walk down that patch marked 'Private' and keep right on till you come to a notice, 'Trespassers will be prosecuted.' A few yards farther on there's a fine pool in the river marked 'No fishing allowed,' and there you are, sir!"—The Union Pacific Magazine.

DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET